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Expanse.—31 mm.

Holotype, male, near Dunwoodie, Westchester County, New York, May 21, 1921 (F. E. Watson); in the collection of The American Museum of Natural History.

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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE LENG LIST OF COLEOPTERA. FAMILY BUPRESTIDAE NO. 1.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Since the completion of the text in 1918 and its publication during December, 1920, there have been certain corrections made and many new species described in the family Buprestidæ. It is the purpose of the present article to record all such forms and varieties together with a bibliography through 1920 including not only references to where the original description of mentioned species may be found, but also listing the more important papers, written since the Leng list and dealing with Buprestidæ but which contain no new names.

Certain forms described in 1918 are included in the list while others were published too late. The genera *Cinyra, Pachyschelus,* and *Taphrocerus,* which have been reviewed recently, are copied in their entirety.

The writer desires to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Harry B. Weiss of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture for bringing to his attention several obscure references.

POLYCESTINI.

Acmæodera Esch., 29–9.

A. **marginenotata** Chev., 67–583	Cuba, Fla.
cubæcola ‡ Duv., 57–57	Cuba, Fla.
A. **sinuata** Van Dyke, 19–152	Cal.
A. **sinuata** var. **sex-notata** Van Dyke, 19–153	Cal.
A. **wenzeli** Van Dyke, 19–154	Tex.
A. **wheeleri** Van Dyke, 19–155	Ariz.
A. **squamosa** Van Dyke, 19–186	Ariz., Tex.
A. **14-spilota** Obenb., 17–55	N. A.

Paratyndaris Fisher, 19–92.

This genus should replace *Tyndaris* Thom., 57–168, for all North American species. *Tyndaris* is confined to South America.

P. coursetiæ Fisher, 19–93 .... Ariz.

CHALCOPHORINI.

Agæocera Water., 82–4.

A. scintillans Water, 82–4 .... Mex., Ariz.

BUPRESTINI.

Trachykele Mars., 65–149.

T. hartmani Burke, 20–169 .... Cal.

Dicerca Esch., 29–9.

D. lugubris LeC., 59–200 .... Mich.

A valid species and not synonymous with *tenebrosa* (Kby.), 37–155.

Cinyra[1] Cast., 37–157.

(*Spectralia* Csy., 09–175.)

C. purpurascens Schffr., 05–127 .... L. Cal.
C. robusta Chamb., 20–241 .... Tex.
C. prosternalis Schffr., 04–205 .... Tex.
C. gracilipes (Melsh.), 46–145 .... E. U. S., Tex., Wis.
  macilenta (Csy.), 09–176 .... Tex.
  abbreviata Csy., 14–361 .... N. C., Ill.
  ocularis Csy., 14–362 .... Ill.

Buprestis L., 60–408.

B. nuttalli var. **alternans** (LeC.), 59–207 .... W. U. S

Incorrectly placed in the list as a variety of *læviventris* (LeC.), 57–43.

Melanophila Esch., 29–9.

M. atropurpurea (Say), 23–160 .... Tex., Ariz., Kan.

A valid species and not synonymous with *acuminata* (DeG.), 74–133.

Anthaxia Esch., 29–9.

A. æneogaster var. **prasina** Horn, 82–108 .... Cal.

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[1] Arrangement follows Chamberlin's key, Ent. News, 1920, Vol. XXXI, p. 243.

CHRYSOBOTHRINI.

Chrysobothris Esch., 29–9.

C. atrifasciata LeC., 73–332 .... Ariz., N. Mex.

Erroneously spelled *atrofasciata* in the list.

C. orono Frost, 20–232 .... Me.

AGRILINI.

Agrilus Steph., 30–239.

A. viridis[1] var. **fagi** Ratz., 39–63 .... Europe, N. J.
A. dozieri Fisher, 18–67 .... Fla.
A. criddlei Frost, 20–249 .... Manitoba, Ont., Quebec
A. restrictus Water., 89–119 .... Mex., Ariz.
A. juglandis Knull, 20–7 .... Pa.
A. frosti Knull, 20–8 .... Pa., Mass.
A. celti Knull, 20–11 .... Pa.

Pachyschelus[2] Solier, 33–313.

Metonius Say, 36–264.

P. purpureus (Say), 36–164 .... E. U. S., Tex., Iowa
americanus Gory, 41–346 .... M. & W. States
P. lævigatus (Say), 36–164 .... E. U. S., Iowa
ovatus ‖ (Say), 25–252.
punctatus (Gory), 41–347.
carbonatus (LeC.), 59–252.
politus Kerr., 96–322.
P. schwarzi Kerr., 92–298 .... Fla., Ga., Ark., Tex.
cœruleus ‖ Sz., 78–364.
P. schwarzi var. **oculatus** Schffr., 09–377 .... Ariz.

Brachys Sol., 33–312.

B. cuprascens Blatch., 13–23 .... Fla.

On the authority of Mr. Charles Schaeffer this species is a synonym of *floricola* (Kerr.), 00–347.

Taphrocerus[2] Solier, 33–314.

T. puncticollis Sz., 78–363 .... Fla., Ala.
T. schaefferi N. & W., 20–144 .... Tex.

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[1] Introduced from Europe.

[2] Arrangement follows Nicolay and Weiss, JOURN. N. Y. ENT. SOC., 1920, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 136–150.

T. agriloides Cr., 73–75 .... Ala., Ga., Tex.
T. lævicollis LeC., 78–403 .... Fla.
T. gracilis (Say), 25–252 .... E. U. S., Tex., Ariz., Col.
alboguttatus (Mann.), 37–120 .... (So. Cal.?)
cylindricollis Kerr., 96–312 .... Pa.
? *texanus* Kerr., 96–312 .... Tex.
T. albonotatus Blatch., 19–29 .... Fla., Ga.

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Chamberlin, W. J.

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Dozier, H. L.

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1919. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. XXI, pp. 91–93 (Descr. of a new Genus and Species of Buprestidæ from Ariz.).

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[2] Exclusive of papers in bibliography of Leng list.

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Frost, C. A.

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Garnett, R. T.

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Lathridiidæ in the heart of New York City (Coleop.).—Many species of the beetles of this family have been found to be cosmopolitan, and the following incident would lend plausibility to the assumption that not only are they generally widely scattered, but much more abundant than the scant material in collections would lead one to suspect. During the past summer, while I was away in the country, a leak in the plumbing in my city house soaked the wall against which stood a large number of beetle boxes. Upon examining the latter after discovering the condition of the wall, I was aghast at the mass of mould, white, green and yellow, which completely covered the specimens and a great part of the lining of the boxes. Their contents seemed irretrievably lost; but I determined to do what I might to save something from the wreck. In this, by the way, I was highly successful, succeeding in removing the mould and cleaning the specimens with a camel's-hair brush and a solution of carbolic acid. But while engaged in this work I found between one and two hundred live specimens of Lathridiidæ, evidently attracted to the boxes by their moist, mouldy condition. Four species were represented, all of them originally described from specimens taken in localities far removed from our shores, and so far as known by no means common in this country. The question presents itself: How then did they find those mouldy boxes in a "brownstone front" of a New York City block? If not indigenous (though their original discovery elsewhere does not necessarily preclude such a possibility), commerce is of course responsible for their introduction here. But whatever their origin, it would seem by no means improbable that they may be present almost anywhere that offers conditions favorable for their sustenance and reproduction, and that dusty crevices in our city houses (between floor boards, etc.) may have their Lathridiid content wholly unsuspected by us, even though we regard ourselves as observant coleopterists; and owing to their